

## Iron County Register.

E. D. AKE, : : : EDITOR.  
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IRONTON, MO.,  
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

The colored Republicans of Missouri are again "kicking." They constitute the strength of the party in Missouri, and it was to their votes, the other day, that ex-Postmaster Filley owes his success in getting the delegation instructed for Grant, and yet not a single negro was placed on the delegation.

At a mass meeting of the Mississippi county Democracy on Saturday afternoon, instructions were given for Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke as the county's choice for Governor, and Hon. John Walker, of Howard, for State Auditor, and Messrs. Ward, for Congress. Also for J. H. Bethune, of Charleston, for Secretary of State, and Judge D. L. Hawkins, of Cape Girardeau, for Judge of the Supreme Court. Delegates were appointed and instructed accordingly.

In a recent interview Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks said he will not allow his name to be used in connection with the Vice-Presidency this year; that four years ago, unexpectedly and without consultation, he was elected to the second place on the Presidential ticket, and in duty to his party accepted, but now he has a chance to express his views on the subject beforehand. He does not consider the office of Vice-President very attractive to a man who is or has been a United States Senator.

A well-informed politician, who is familiar with the operations of the third-termers, informs the Chicago Times that it was arranged last winter between the Grantites in Virginia and Mahone, the Repudiator, that a Grant delegation to Chicago should be elected in that State. The bargain between the parties was that if the Grant men would support Mahone in his Senatorial canvass, he would assist them to carry the Republican convention. Both sides did as agreed, and Mahone is Senator elect and the third-termers have a delegation after their own heart.

The people of this Judicial Circuit will regret to learn that Judge Emerson declines to be a candidate for the Circuit Judgeship. Too much business on hand. There is no doubt of his unanimous election if he would consent to make the race, as the people know and appreciate his judicial ability. A man who is capable of filling any position in the State with credit and refuses office these days, is something worthy of note. We hope, as he gets older, he will not be so modest.—Centerville Outlook.

All of which is very true. But as he prefers helping a friend to office rather than seeking it himself—and has so stated—there is doubt Mr. Thomas will be our next judge, and we have confidence that he will make us a good one.

Whatever else may be doubtful about the intention of the authors of our tariff laws they undoubtedly meant to place on the free list all materials used in the manufacture of paper. It happened that pulp of wood, which is by far the most important element in the manufacture of paper used by the daily and weekly press of the country, was not specifically and by name exempted from duty. Under a Treasury decision which held that this verbal omission was fatal to the free admission of wood pulp, a few manufacturers of that article have been able to impose an exorbitant tax on the general body of paper-makers, by whom it is of course shifted on the consumers, the newspaper publishers of the country, and the burden falls with special hardship on publishers outside of the great cities—we, consequently, being impoverished so that a handful of monopolists may grow rich. The most powerful champion of these monopolists is Representative Garfield. Were his opposition to the bill withdrawn, the restoration of wood pulp to the free list, where it belongs, would be accomplished in a few days. While his opposition continues the monopolists are secure. Can Mr. Garfield afford to continue his support of a most odious and oppressive tax which brings in no revenue to the Government, but which interferes very decidedly with the dissemination of knowledge among the people?

Quite a sensation was recently produced by the somewhat novel preamble and bill which Delegate Downey, of Wyoming Territory, introduced in the House. In the first place it is a decidedly novel proposition; then it is uniquely drawn up, and lastly it is patent as being in the interest of the Episcopal Church. The comment in regard to it at Washington has been extensive and varied, and its ring of sectarianism would alone have a tendency to kill it at once. The following is the peculiar and extraordinary preamble as well as draft of the bill:

Whereas, the people of the United States are a Christian people, and firmly believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth; and to Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried; descended into hell the third day He

arose from the dead; He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead; and believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction of the architect of the Capitol, to commemorate in suitable paintings by the great living artists of this century, upon the walls of the National Capitol the birth, life and death of our Saviour Jesus Christ, as told in the four Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

### Mr. Davis and the St. Louis Papers.

Some two or three weeks since some of our Fourth District exchanges, in the interest of Ward as a candidate for Congress, called the attention of their readers to the fact that while the St. Louis papers had spoken commendably of the efforts Hon. M. L. Clardy in behalf of his constituents, no similar mention had been made of Mr. Davis. But they spoke a day too soon. Even if it were true, it would be nothing remarkable; for Mr. Clardy represents a St. Louis district, and one would expect the papers of his territory to watch his proceedings more closely, and make more particular report of them than if he belonged to another district. But we find the St. Louis papers have considerable to say in favor of Mr. Davis' efforts, too, and we publish an article from the Times in this issue which for hearty commendation from a disinterested source, is all that Mr. Davis or his friends could desire.

In reference to the same subject, the Globe-Democrat, in a recent issue, said:

Mr. Davis, Representative in the House at Washington from the Fourth Congressional District of this State, made an excellent speech a few days ago in favor of the repeal of the registry law of 1792, under which it is unlawful to purchase ships abroad and sail them under the American flag. As we have often pointed out, this law was enacted to gratify a feeling of dislike to England rather than to promote American ship-building. Under its operation more than three-fourths of the carrying trade between the two continents has been done in foreign ships. The proposition of Mr. Davis, if adopted, would soon lead to competition in this carrying trade, and we believe it would not be long before most of it would be done in ships owned on this side of the water. Free trade in ships is one of the necessities of the growth of American commerce and agriculture.

The question here treated is far in advance of the usual clap-trap resorted to by cheap representative to fasten their hold upon the affections of their constituents. The speech itself is, as the St. Louis papers have said, an "excellent" one, and while Mr. Davis may not yet be considered a statesman, for it takes years of hard hard work and experience to make a statesman—he is on the right road to distinguish himself and benefit the people who have made him their representative.

### Mr. Davis on Our Shipping.

[St. Louis Times of April 20th.] Some days ago Mr. Davis, of the Fourth Missouri district, made an effective speech before the House of Representatives in which he presented a formidable array of facts, figures and argument against the absurd navigation laws which have destroyed the foreign carrying trade of the United States. The subject under discussion was Mr. Wells' bill to provide for opening a mail service and direct trade between the States of the Mississippi valley and Brazil, and Mr. Davis gave notice of an amendment thereto, repealing the antiquated law of 1792, which forbids foreign built ships from being admitted to American registry. The stupidity of retaining this suicidal regulation surpasses rational belief. Under its destructive influence, as Mr. Davis well says, the prominence of the United States as an agricultural and manufacturing nation only serves to illuminate in a way that is truly mortifying to national vanity, the miserable poverty of our merchant marine.

It has been shown by competent statisticians that although our railroads exceed in estimated value the whole shipping of our ports by twenty-three times, and the total value of traffic on our railroads is about sixteen times greater than the total value of our foreign commerce, still the shipping has for the last five years paid into the Treasury by customs \$362,000,000 more than the internal revenue has produced from all sources, as shown by the following figures:

Customs receipts, 1871 to 1876... \$1,079,073,756.17  
Internal revenue, 1871 to 1876... 716,587,656.00

Customs over internal revenue... \$362,486,102.17  
Surely, says Mr. Davis, no argument in favor of fostering our merchant marine could be more cogent or convincing than these simple figures. And if this is the income of a foreign commerce crippled by a "protective policy" and opposed by a ruinous competition carried on by subsidized foreign ships, what revenues might not the Government derive from a properly fostered merchant marine?

The enormous value to this country of an efficient merchant marine as a productive industry and a fruitful source of wealth is exhibited by the following figures, which only reveal what might be rather than what is. During the year 1877 alone the value of the imports and exports to and from all the ports of the United States was \$1,050,000,000, only \$280,000,000 worth of which was carried in American ships, while \$770,000,000 came and went in foreign bottoms. The amount of freight and passage money may be reasonably estimated at 10 per cent., which makes \$77,000,000 paid to foreigners for carrying American commerce, a sum which

ought to have been expended among our own people. Again, it is said, these foreign vessels employ three hundred and fifty thousand seamen. At \$10 a month only, this would amount to \$42,000,000, which should be used to give employment to our own countrymen. If we turn to the statistics of the year 1857 we find that the total imports and exports of the United States for that year amounted to \$723,000,000, of which \$510,000,000 worth was carried in American ships and only \$213,000,000 in those of foreign nations—a decrease of 75 per cent. in our carrying trade since 1860.

In view of these pregnant facts so vividly presented by Mr. Davis, it is simply marvelous that Congress should delay for a single day to repeal the absurd tariff and navigation laws which ruin our shipping and rob the country of hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

### Southeast Politics.

From the Centerville Outlook:

John Walker might have received the nomination for Governor if he had had back bone to keep the track. But he will never be elected State Auditor.

As will be seen by referring to another column Hon. J. L. Thomas, of Hillsboro, has consented to run for Judge in this (the 28th) district. Mr. Thomas is an able lawyer and well qualified for the position.

A good public servant is what the people desire to have, and when a man proves himself to be such, it is not right to oust him from office to gratify personal ambition. Therefore we are in favor of the people of the Fourth Congressional District renominating Hon. L. H. Davis for Congress, as he has proven himself to be the right man in the right place.

From the Benton Record:

We notice in some of our exchanges that T. J. O. Morrison, of New Madrid county, and Henry H. Bedford, of Stoddard county, have announced themselves as candidates for the State Senate in this, the 23rd Senatorial district; but it strikes the Record very forcible that Hon. Marshall Arnold, of Scott county, will be our next Senator if he will but consent to enter the race.

From the Marble Hill Herald:

It is reported, says the Charleston Sentinel, that Mr. Davis is sending into certain counties a considerable money, and that he has caused to be printed a circular with another draft from his barrel. All right, Mr. D., it will take more than \$10,000, the amount you spent in your last race, to get re-elected. You may as well make an assignment now, for you will never get there again. This thing of buying seats in Congress is played out in the 4th District.—Gayoso (Pemisec Co.) Democrat.

If the fools are not all dead—as has frequently been said—the sooner the killer of that species of humanity gets down to Pemisec county and attends to business, the better. The f. k. is sadly neglecting his duty in not taking the chaps who run the Gayoso Democrat.

Hon. Thomas T. Crittenden, of Warrensburg, ex-Congressman of the Seventh District, is the prominent candidate for Governor. We are satisfied from the information obtained of this gentleman, that a better man could not be found. He has the reputation of being a patient, industrious man, careful and conscientious, temperate and religious, and almost without a fault, so far as character is concerned.

He was an able Congressman, and will make an excellent Governor.

An executive officer should be a man of pure morals and undoubted ability. No stain of corruption should hang around him. The entire man, publicly speaking, should be exceptional.

From the Cape Girardeau Democrat:

Just to make Hawkins feel good, Mississippi county instructed her delegates for him for Supreme Judge. The people down there know it is best to be on the good side of the Judge as long as he occupies the Judicial Bench. Correct.

From the Fredericktown Plaindealer:

At a meeting held at Fredericktown on the 23d ult., an anti-license party was organized, and is composed of those who are, without regard to past party affiliations, opposed to the present corrupt, pernicious and illegal practice of treating for electioneering purposes, and the granting of dram-shop license.

### COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

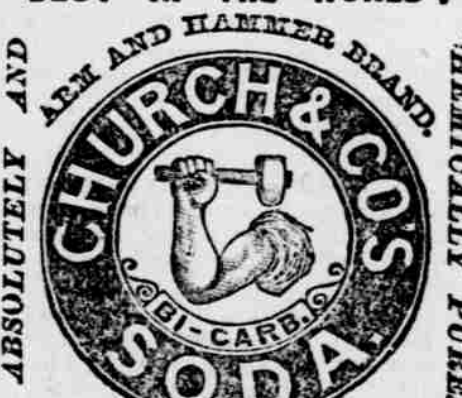
Notice is hereby given to the members of the Iron County Democratic Central Committee, that a meeting of said Committee will be held in the Courthouse in Ironton, on

Saturday, May 1, 1880,

at one o'clock P. M., at which important business will come up for disposition. All members are requested to be promptly on hand.

G. W. FARRAR,  
Chairman.

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Be sure and ask for Church & Co's Soda and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with your milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

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We extend to the Ladies a cordial invitation to examine our styles and prices.

MRS. S. LOPEZ.

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